



Wireless Data Acquisition for Monitoring, Fault Detection and Diagnostics for Package Roof-top HVAC Units

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Supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy
Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Programs
Office, Commercial Buildings Team

Overview of Presentation

- ◆ Why wireless?
- ◆ Objectives and focus of project
- ◆ Wireless for package rooftop HVAC
- ◆ Systems tested
- ◆ Information from data
- ◆ Costs
- ◆ Interim results and Conclusions

Why Wireless?

- ◆ You can't control and maintain what you don't measure and monitor
- ◆ Sensing is the foundation for good operation, control and maintenance—it's an enabling technology—but it's too expensive (\$200 to >\$1000 per point)
- ◆ Wiring represents 20% to 80% of a sensor point in commercial buildings
- ◆ Cost savings: substitute technology for labor for installation and servicing
- ◆ Eliminate the wires to reduce the cost and promote the use of more sensing in buildings—ultimately ubiquitous sensing
- ◆ More sensors will enable performance monitoring, automated diagnostics, automated real-time commissioning → higher performance systems
- ◆ Application to roof-top units to serve the underserved, often poorly maintained, small to medium size commercial buildings market

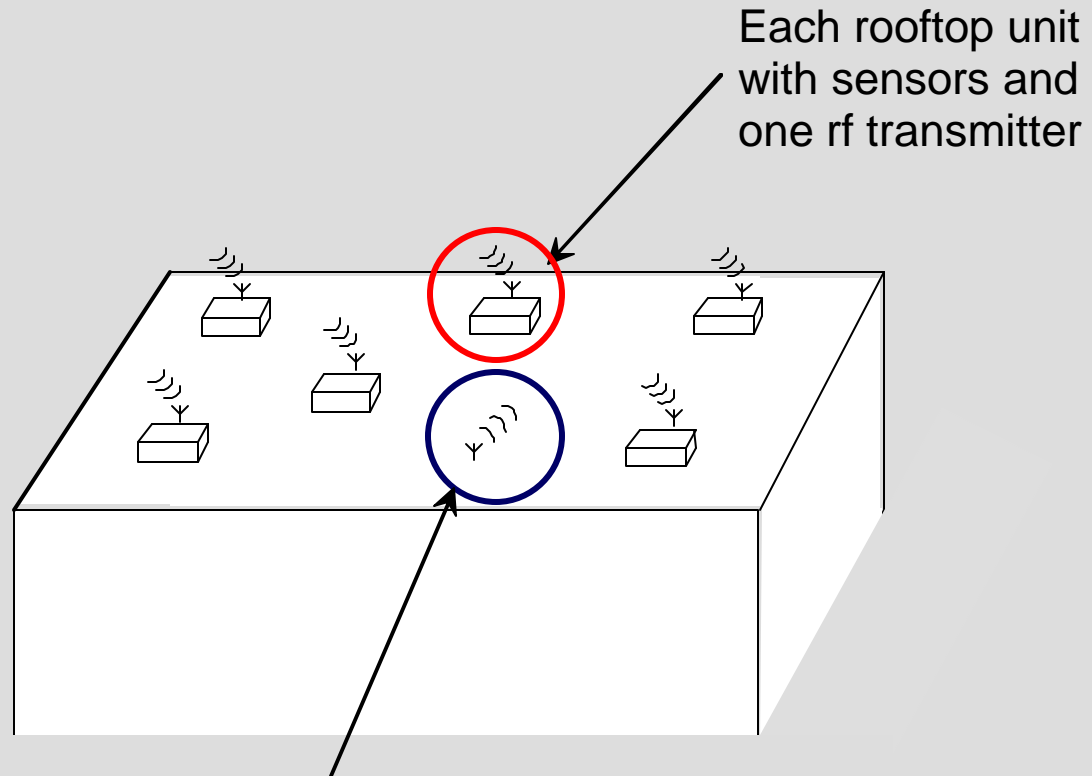
Objectives and Focus of Project

- ◆ Provide technology for improving the energy-efficiency of small- to medium-size commercial buildings
- ◆ Develop a low-cost mechanism for monitoring the performance of packaged HVAC equipment
- ◆ Develop wireless data collection capability to support tools to help HVAC operators and servicers improve maintenance while simultaneously reducing the costs of operation and service
- ◆ Break down the barriers to use of wireless technology and greater monitoring of energy using systems in small commercial buildings

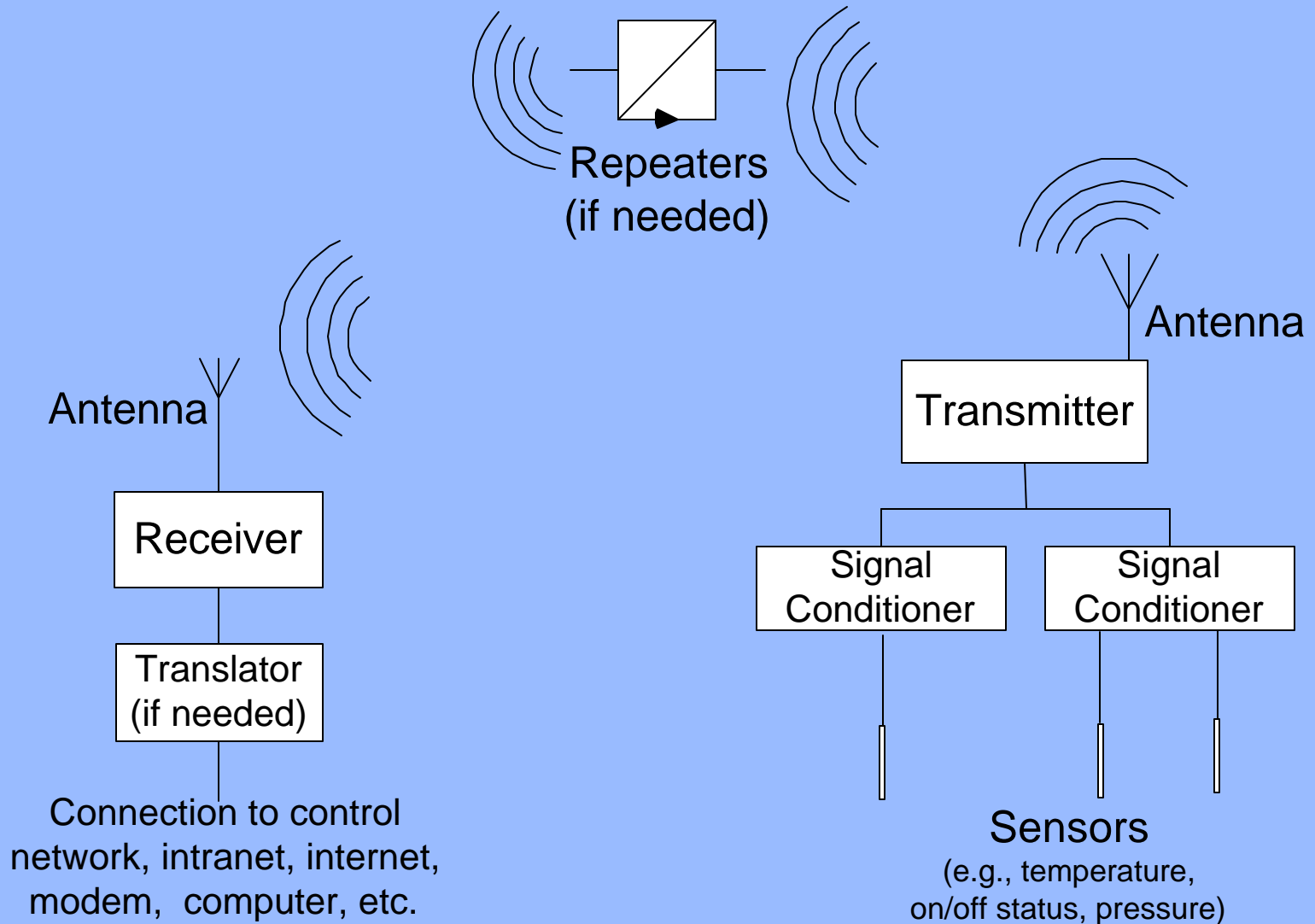
Approach

- ◆ Assess commercially-available wireless technology for suitability to commercial-building applications
- ◆ Reduce cost by adapting and developing underlying wireless technology that matches the needs of building applications
- ◆ Promote use of wireless sensors and controls in buildings industry through proof-of-performance, data for decision making, guidance on use, transfer of technology to commercialization
- ◆ Integrate wireless data acquisition with automated monitoring, fault detection and diagnostics to extract actionable information from data
- ◆ Tackle the high priority, high benefit, recognized building needs first

Envisioned System for Rooftop Units



A Closure Look



Requirements and Operating Conditions for Wireless Communication for Monitoring Rooftop Units

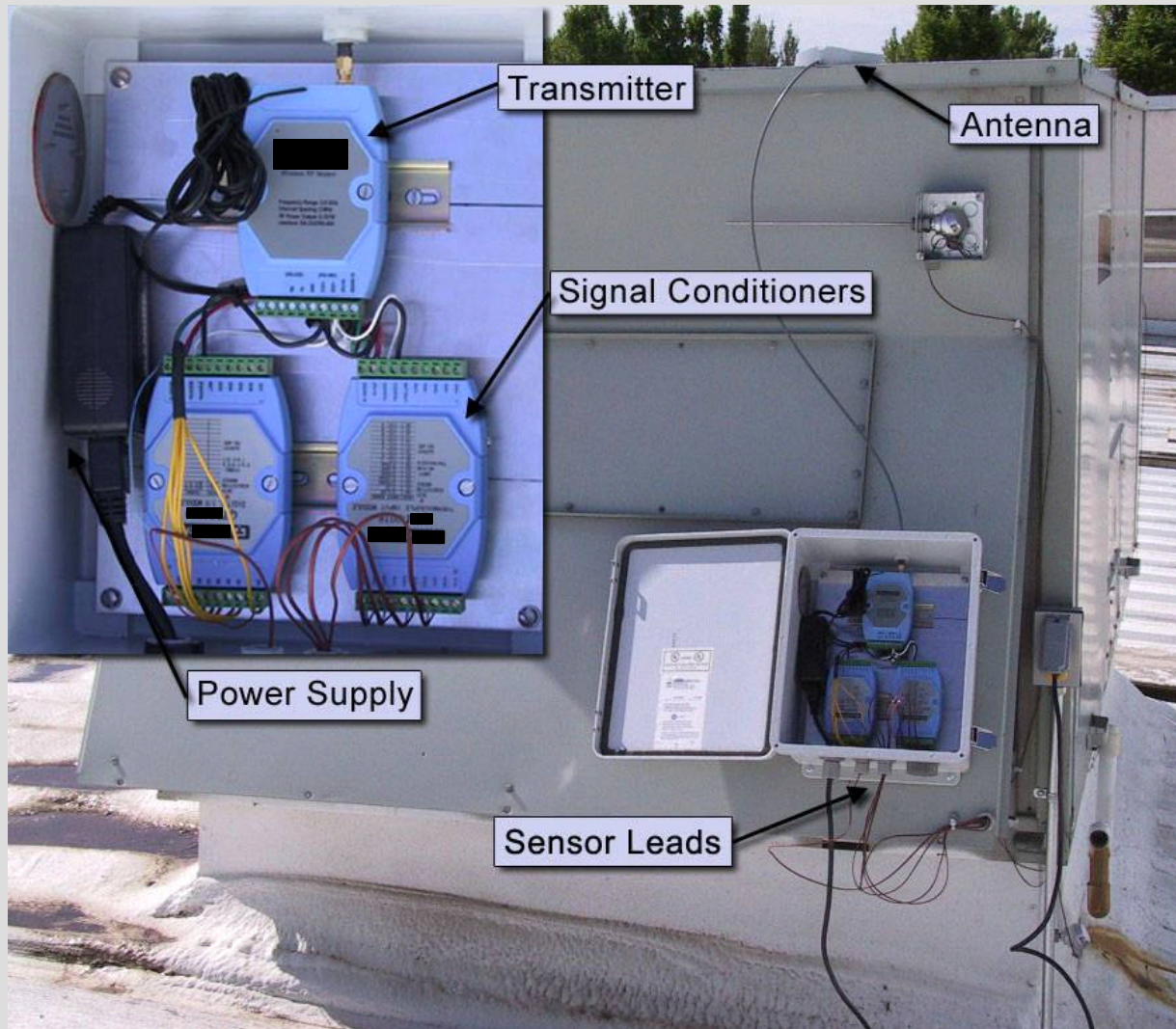
- ◆ Relatively low bandwidth required
- ◆ Line of sight can be preserved on rooftops
- ◆ Noisy machine environment
- ◆ Electrical power usually available on unit but requires wiring by an electrician
- ◆ Some components exposed to weather
- ◆ Communication distances from feet to over 100 feet
- ◆ Other rf communication devices may be present

Wireless Communication Options - Protocols

- ◆ IEEE 802.11b, a, or g - wireless Ethernet
 - computer networks
 - relatively high bandwidth – faster than needed
 - considerable power requirements
 - relatively high cost
- ◆ Bluetooth (short range wireless for appliances)
 - short range (up to 30 ft)
 - relatively high bandwidth
 - considerable power required
 - cost target \$5 per node but far from it today
- ◆ IEEE 802.15.4 with Zigbee
 - low bandwidth for sensor networks
 - under development
 - significant power requirements – doesn't solve power problem but not a problem for rooftop unit applications
- ◆ Mesh networks
 - low bandwidth matched to sensor applications
 - low power required ultimately – some require line power today
 - potential for low cost sensor nodes
 - self-configuring networks
- ◆ Various Proprietary communication protocols – some open

System Types Tested (slide 1)

- ◆ System configured from generic components – applied to one unit



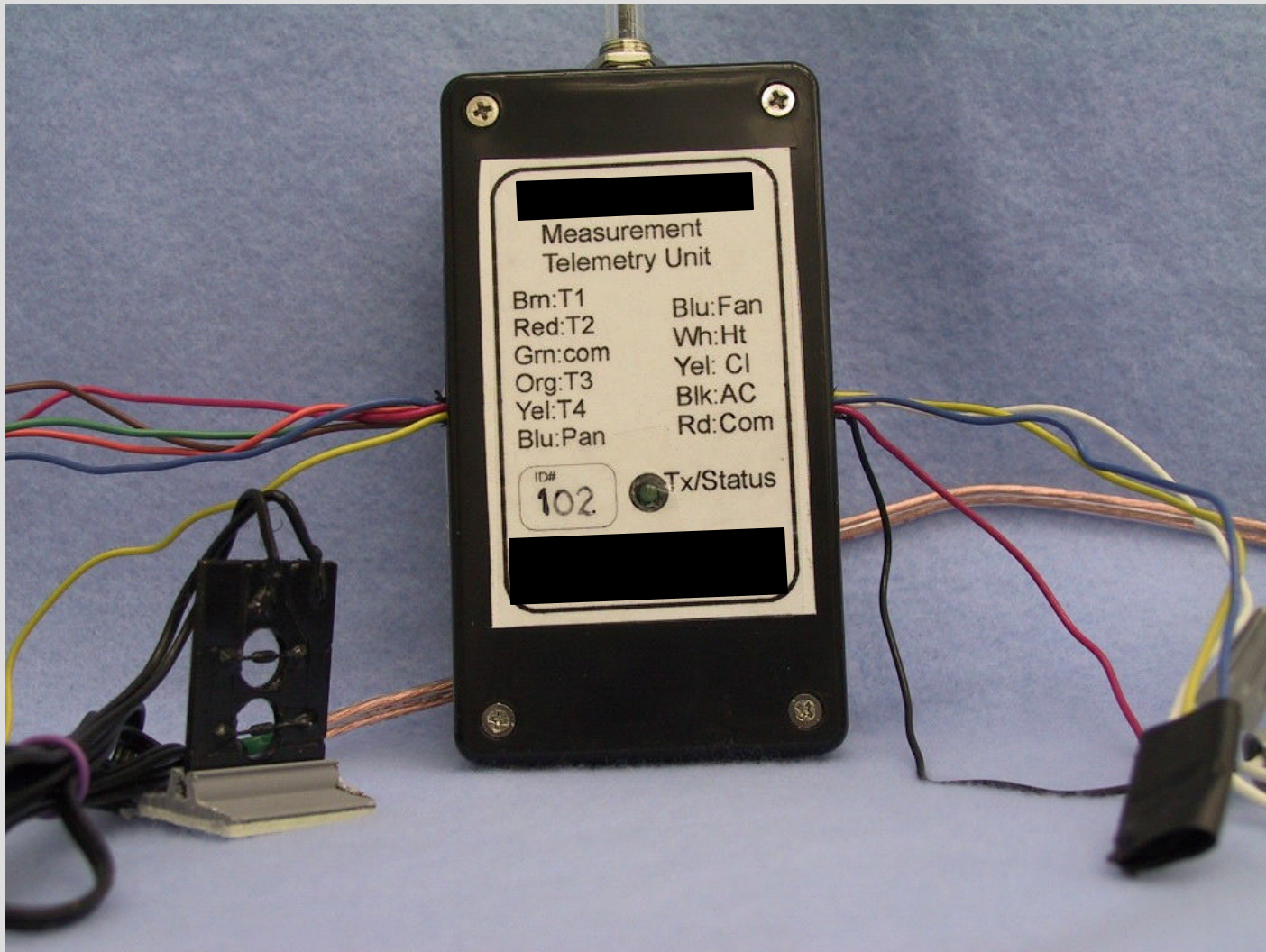
System Types Tested (slide 2)

- ◆ System specifically manufactured for package unit monitoring – applied to 4 units

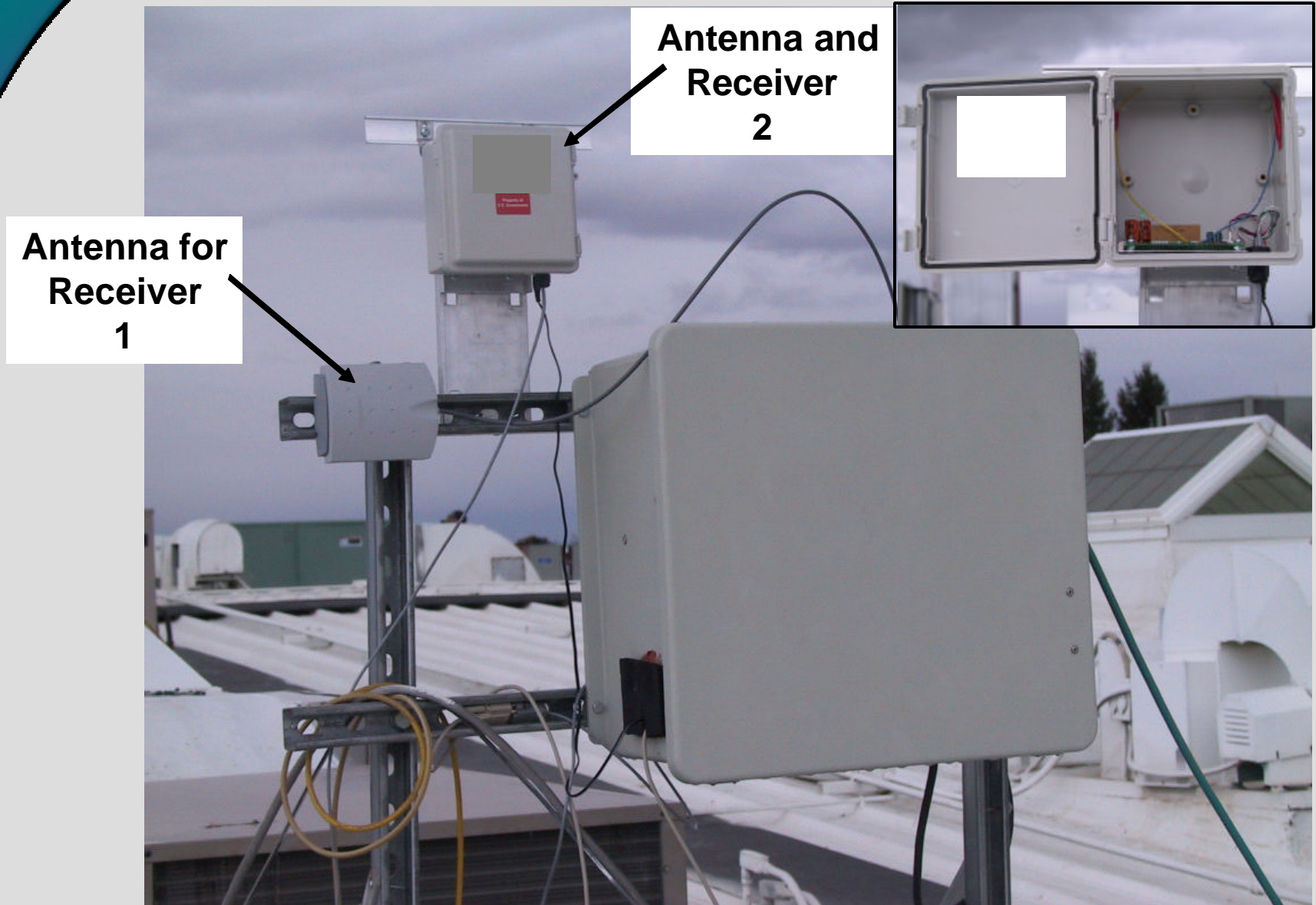


System Types Tested (slide 3)

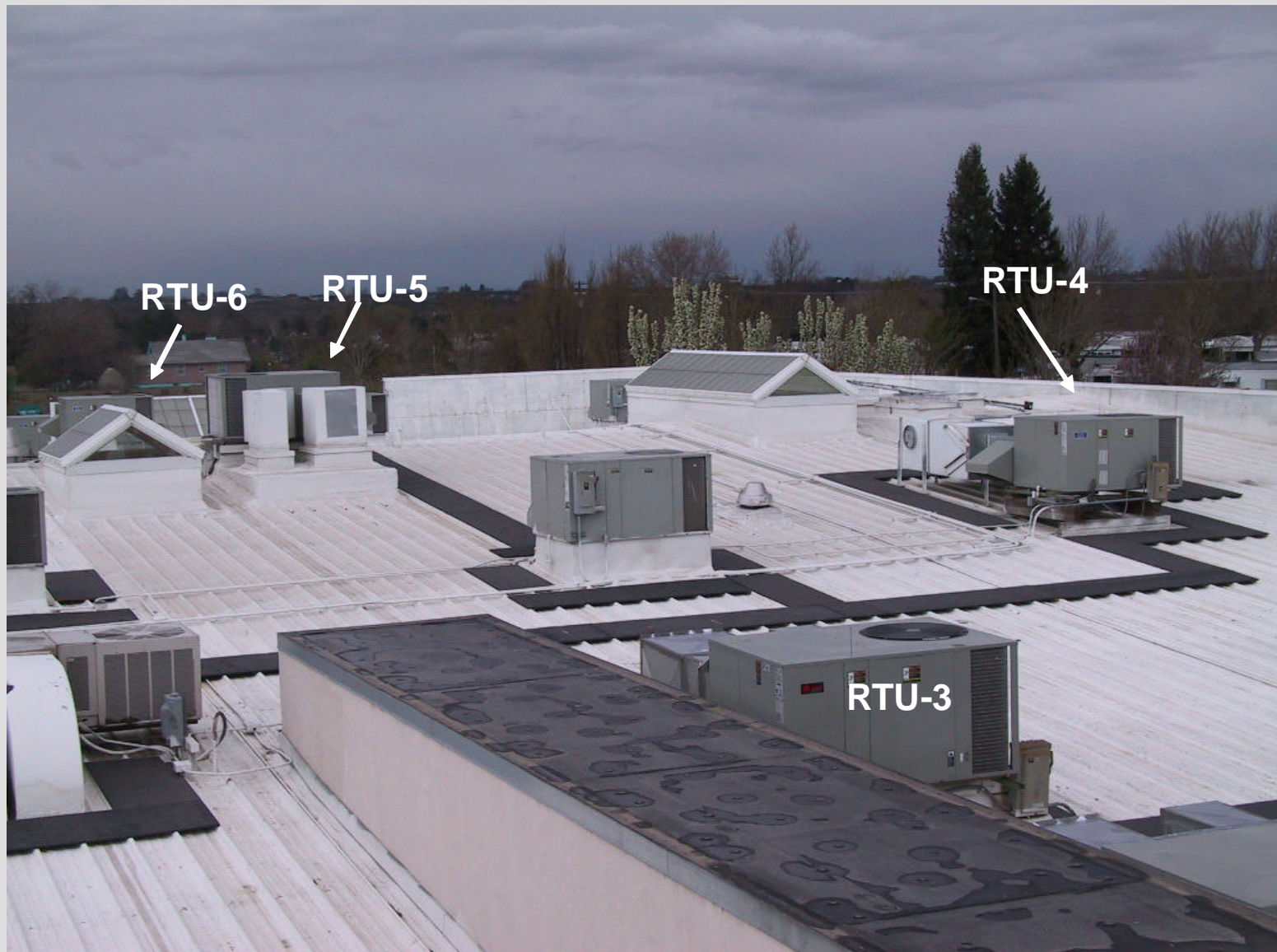
- ◆ Close up of wireless transmitting unit with signal conditioning integrated into it



Receiver Stations



Test Environment

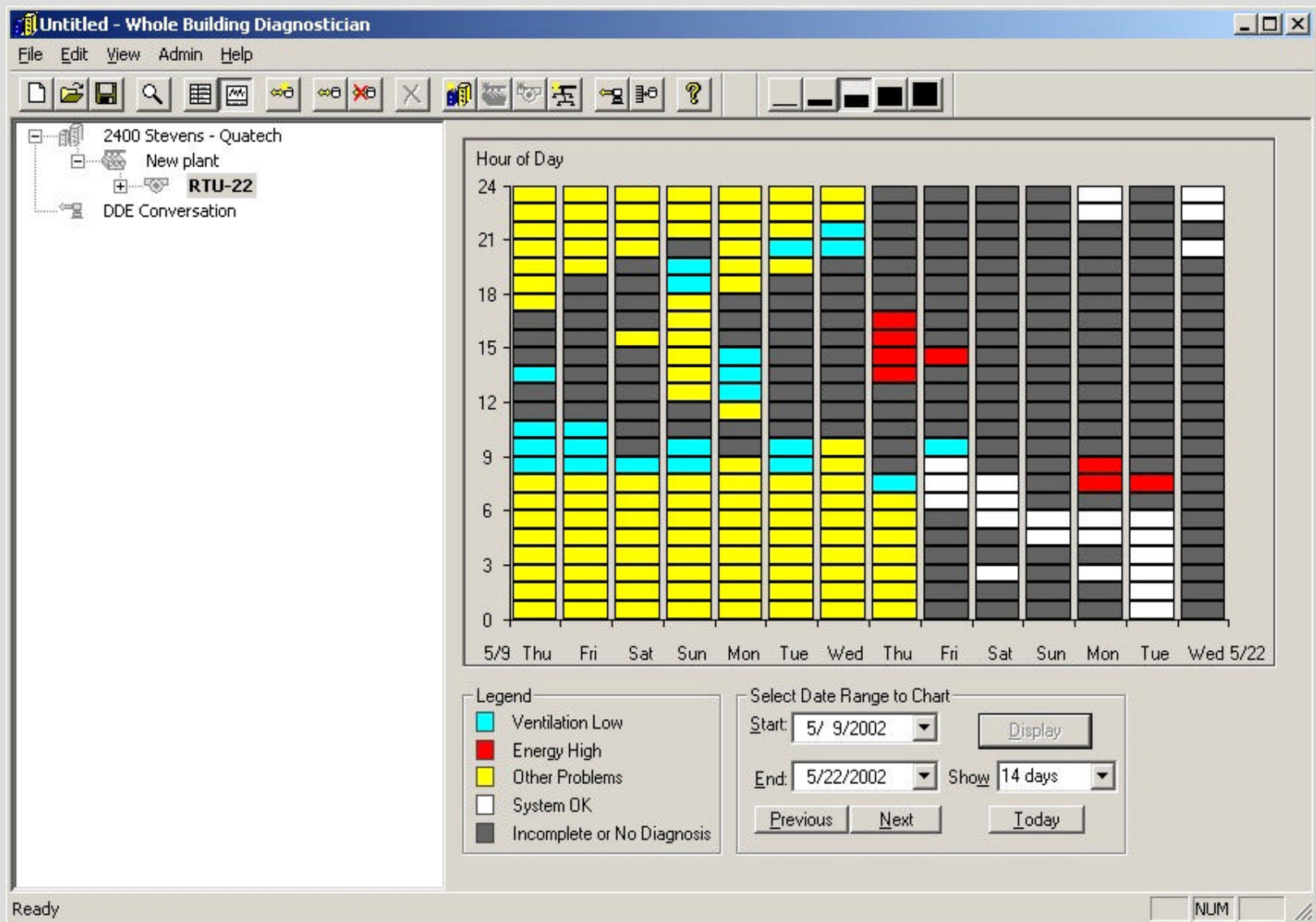


Data

SystemId	PollDate	FanOnFraction	Tmix	Tout	Tret	Tsupply
3	29-Mar-02	1	68.7	56.42	68.18	65.17
3	29-Mar-02	1	69.06	58.8	68.73	62.94
3	29-Mar-02	1	69.04	60.78	68.7	62.63
3	29-Mar-02	1	69.71	62.81	69.2	62.15
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.82	64.79	70.23	62.31
3	29-Mar-02	1	71.2	65.42	70.59	62.56
3	29-Mar-02	1	69.13	59.7	68.09	60.62
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.8	56.73	69.98	71.25
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.28	54.57	69.2	68.28
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.08	51.94	68.79	68.28
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.26	50.34	68.88	69.94
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.41	49.37	68.93	69.22
3	29-Mar-02	1	70.46	47.78	68.9	69.22
3	30-Mar-02	1	70.05	46.54	68.41	69.78
3	30-Mar-02	1	70.21	47.17	68.55	69.98
3	30-Mar-02	1	69.71	46.56	67.96	68.34
3	30-Mar-02	1	69.83	46.31	68.1	69.53
3	30-Mar-02	1	69.96	45.86	68.19	69.62
3	30-Mar-02	1	69.98	44.78	68.12	69.54
3	30-Mar-02	1	70.03	43.59	68.09	69.49
3	30-Mar-02	1	71.56	48.81	70.28	71.43

Converting Data Into Information

Fault Detection and Diagnostics



Cost Competitiveness

Cost Component	Cost	
	Monitoring System for Three Packaged HVAC Units	
	Wired Design	Wireless Design
Sensors	\$636	\$636
Wiring	\$68 ^[1]	---
Communication and signal-conditioning hardware	\$1903	\$1500
Labor	\$1179 ^[2]	\$450
Total cost	\$3786	\$1950
Average cost per sensor	\$316	\$163

^[1] Including conduit.

^[2] Including installation of conduit.

Interim Findings and Conclusions

- ◆ Wireless can be competitive with wired data acquisition from package units
- ◆ Units can be monitored remotely
- ◆ Several units can be monitored using one wireless rf receiver
- ◆ Wireless can have a cost advantage over wired data acquisition for this application
- ◆ Wireless costs per sensed point decrease as the number of units monitored by a receiver increases
- ◆ Reliability of hardware is not yet proven. We have experienced problems and had difficulty obtaining good support from some manufacturers